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HIGH PRICES AND BAD TRADE.

THE CASE OF JAPAN.

The *Jiji Shimpo* in an article on this subject says:—

It is usual for an excess of imports in the first half of the year to give way to exports in the latter half. This rule was broken last year when the excess of imports continued up to July owing to the financial reaction but in August and thereafter exports exceeded imports. This year exports in August amounted to 105,300,000 yen and imports to 131,130,000 yen, an excess of imports of 25,730,000 yen, and it is difficult to say whether there will be no excess of imports in September. Before this an excess of imports has never been recorded for August since 1909, and this fact is sufficient to show how serious is the adverse condition of this year's trade. It also shows that it will be very difficult to restore the situation.

There may be various reasons for the excess of imports, but the most comprehensive cause should be sought in the rise in prices. After the reaction of last year, prices in this country gradually declined for a time, but they are again rising. This is a matter for concern not only for the living of the people but from the viewpoint of trade and industry, and it should be noted that the effect on trade has already begun to manifest itself.

From the point of view of international finances, the present excess of imports may not be a matter for concern since the specie now in Japan's possession amounts to no less than 2,140,000,000 yen, and also because a further inflow of a considerable amount of specie is expected on accounts other than foreign trade. Even when the situation is considered from the standpoint of the living of the people, it may rather be a matter for congratulation if the excess of imports continues for a certain length of time, turning a part of the country's specie into goods, and thus having the effect of lowering prices both through the flotation of currency and the increase in the supply of goods. But if there is too great an excess of imports, it will lead to over-supply and a steep decline in prices. It is not impossible that this may have an adverse effect not only on the industrial situation but on the living of the people. Moreover, financial circles in this country are optimistic or pessimistic according as exports increase or decrease, and are solicitous solely for the return of a favourable turn to export trade. If there is a continued excess of imports, extreme nervousness will be caused and the resultant depressing and aggravating influences may cause far worse consequences than would otherwise be the case, with unnecessarily widespread evil effects. When this is borne in mind, it will be seen that too much excess of imports cannot be said to be beneficial to the state. It is very regrettable that some persons should be indulging in speculation in important merchandise apparently in anticipation of the early return of prosperity, their action causing an unnatural rise in prices. It seems to us urgently necessary to restrain speculation.

75 INDIAN BUDDHISTS FOR JAPAN.

35 PRIESTS TO STUDY JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES.

Buddhist priests from India, numbering 75, are on their way to Japan, says a dispatch reaching Yokohama. Preparations for the reception of the party are being made by Priestess Ramchand. According to an interview printed in the *Yamato*, she said:—

"An Indian priest named Abraham of exalted rank and of great age is leading the party which comprises 35 students of Buddhism who probably will stay in Japan for several years studying the condition of Buddhism here and about 30 other attendants and advisers to the leader of the party, Abraham."

"The doctrine of Buddhism in India is declining rapidly and the present visit of Indian Buddhist priests is designed to aid in the revival of Buddhism into India. Although the attempt brought opposition from the general Indian priests, Priest Abraham was not to be denied and carried out his plan for the benefit of Indian Buddhism."

Japanese Buddhism is awaiting the visit of the Indian priests and also expects to gain much from the interchange of views. An elaborate programme of welcome is under contemplation by leading Buddhists in Japan.

"THE TENTH" AT PEKING.

The anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Republic was quietly served in the capital, on October 10th, the official celebrations being limited to a slight display owing to the crippled condition of the Government's finances, says the Peking correspondent of the *P. and T. Times*. The usual troop review was suspended although the formal courtesy by the representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in calling upon President Hsu was observed. The gloom in official circles due to the unsettled condition of the Cabinet was not improved by the fact that the weather was exceptionally cold with a high wind from the North-west. An interesting feature, however, was the fact that a number of Nanyuan aviators circled about the city when the wind was highest—their aircraft plentifully bedecked with the national colours. That this part of the celebration was accomplished without accident seemed remarkable, unless, as some thought, the aviators were riding at a sufficient altitude to be above the wind.

CHINA'S POLITICAL OUTLOOK

"CLEARING UP."

PEKING, October 12th.

The Chinese political situation is gradually clearing up. In reply to the circular telegrams of the Prime Minister, Generals Tsoo Kung, Chang Tso-lin, Chi Hsi-ch'uan, Hsiao Yao-nan and ten other Tsuchuns have wired to the Government intimating their willingness to remit a certain portion of the revenues to the Central Government, as was done in the Manchou regime, and at the same time, they have promised in the future not to retain funds which properly belong to the Government, or which affect foreign interests. Besides this, both the Fengtien and the Chihli factions have agreed not to press the Ministry of Finance for the payment of their military arrears, so that there is no necessity now for the resignation of Mr. Pan Fu. Some days ago, it was suggested that in order to mollify the feelings of the powerful Fengtien and the Chihli factions, either Mr. Wong Nai-pin, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, or Mr. Tsoo Jui, the Civil Governor of Chihli, should be appointed Minister of Finance, but in view of the existing chaotic condition of the national finance, the Government supporting a most miserable hand-to-mouth existence through small short-term loans from those Chinese banks which are not members of the Chinese banking association in Peking—both Tsoo Kung and Chang Tso-lin gave up their struggle for the control of the empty Government treasury. Hence, Mr. Pan Fu will be retained as acting Minister of Finance, and even the proposed partial reorganization of the Cabinet has now been given up as unnecessary and impracticable at present. Although Premier Chin has not formally resumed his duties in the Cabinet, nevertheless, he countersigns Presidential Mandates as usual at his private residence. —*Asiatic News Agency.*

DISHONOURRED GOVERNMENT CHEQUES.

BANK OF CHINA AND THE FINANCE MINISTRY.

PEKING, October 17th.

For the purpose of protecting its officials and employees from ill-usage by military men arising out of the issuing of cheques by the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of China has presented a long memorial to the Cabinet and the Presidential Office. The Bank says that since the death of President Yuan Shih-kai, about twenty million dollars have been advanced to the Central Government for administrative and other uses by the Bank and the Government is evidently not in a position to refund this money at the present moment. In view of the existing financial situation and political instability in the country, the Bank cannot pay out any money on cheques from the Ministry of Finance or any other Government Department hereafter unless the sums are covered by deposits in the bank. As a result of this decision a scuffle recently occurred in the bank's premises between some soldiers of the Wuyichun army corps and Mr. Chen Wei, Chief of the Treasury Department, in which the latter was roughly handled, and the bank ardently requests that the officials of the Ministry of Finance should be strictly instructed not to issue cheques which are not covered by deposits in the bank. The bank asks the Government for due protection from military molestation and so enable it to carry on its legitimate business in the metropolitan capital of China. It is believed that the Bank of Communications will follow in this matter the example of the Bank of China. —*Asiatic News Agency.*

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extreme Orient, of Saigon, in their report dated October 18th, state:—

In spite of a big rise in the rate of exchange, a fair amount of business has been closed with Japan. Some sales have been made, also, to Europe. The season is now closing and good qualities of paddy are becoming rather scarce. The mills are fully engaged for October and November. Rains are falling regularly and the prospects of the new crop are still good.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to September 30th, 1931, is 1,085,600 tons, against 728,903 tons in 1930.

We quote to-day:—White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong \$6.17 per picul, f.o.b., Saigon, for November-December shipment.

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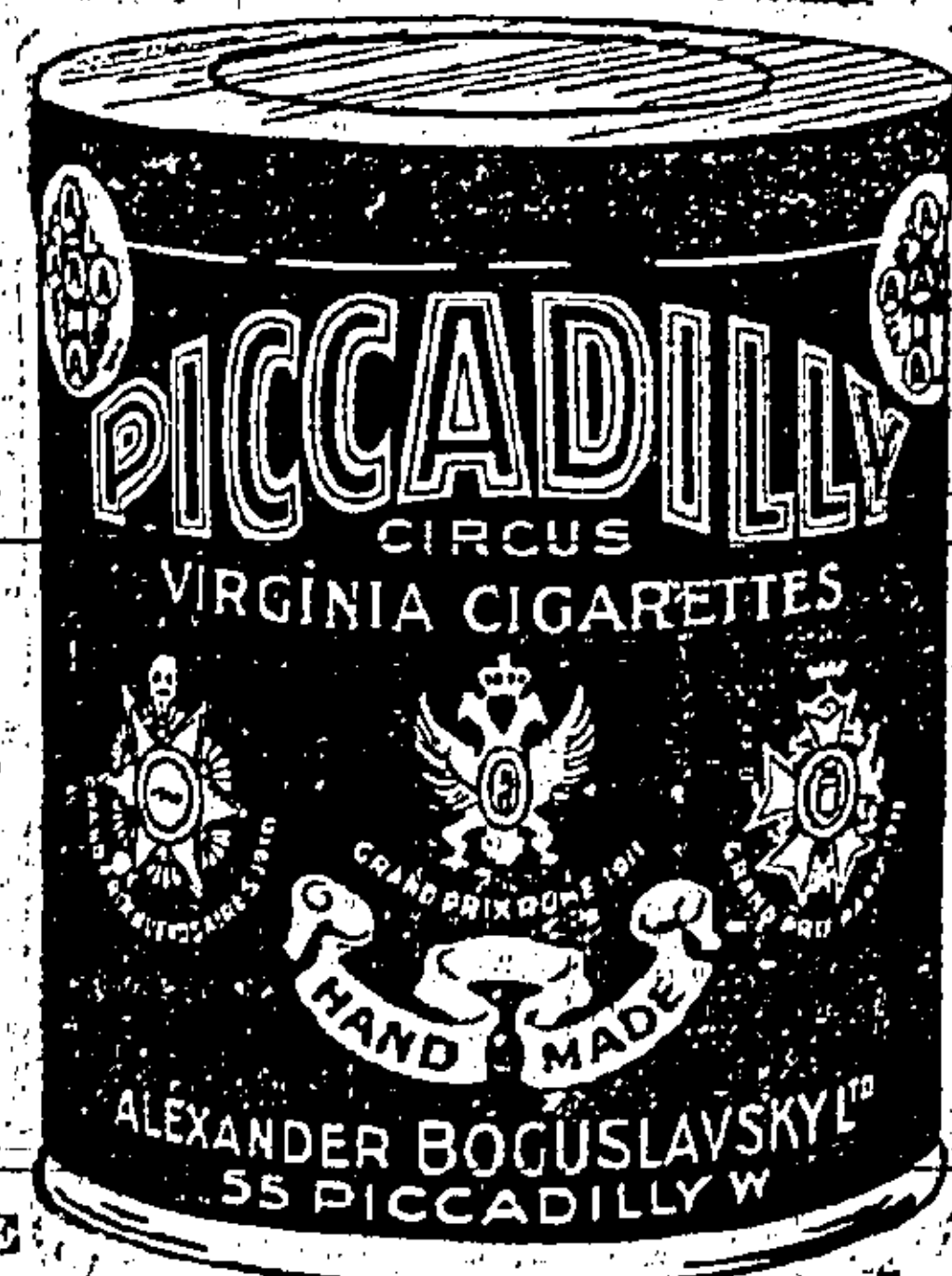
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CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH "REUTERS" AGENCY]
THE HUNGARIAN SITUATION.
INSURGENTS MARCH AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, October 23rd.
Although reports concerning the Hungarian crisis are somewhat conflicting, everything points to a short duration of account of the uncompromising attitude of the "Little Entente," notably Serbia, whose troops are concentrating on the Hungarian frontier and have an especially perfect understanding with France, England and Italy against any reinstatement of the Hapsburg regime.

VIENNA, October 23rd.
A message from Budapest states that fighting is still proceeding between the Karlists and the Government forces, who hope to hold out until the arrival of reinforcements.

Insurgents from Hungary are stated to be marching against the Government, who have entrusted the ex-Minister, Abbe Vass, with the task of inviting Karl to leave the country immediately.

RAILS TORN UP.
VIENNA, October 23rd.
After landing at Odenburg, Karl formed a Monarchist Government and would have marched on Budapest, but the rails on the line between Budapest and Raab were torn up.—Havas.
Representatives of the Great Powers at Budapest have lodged protests against Karl's return.—Havas.

REPORTED DEFECTIONS OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS.

VIENNA, October 23rd.
Events in Hungary are difficult to appraise owing to the interruption of telephonic communication.

Rumours are current that Karl has already entered Budapest.

Defections from the Government troops are reported in several cases, notably the whole of the garrison at Odenburg, and part of the Budapest garrison. Karl's forces are estimated at three divisions, and Admiral Horthy's at about the same strength.

"LITTLE ENTENTE" THREATENS TO INTERVENE.

PRAGUE, October 23rd.
The Premier, M. Benes, has announced partial mobilisation and has declared that the "Little Entente" is prepared to act in concert.

After a Cabinet Council, it was semi-officially stated that the Little Entente is determined to secure a definitive settlement of the Hapsburg question. A communication has been made to the Allies in that sense.

The Little Entente has threatened military intervention if the Hungarian Government is unable to hinder Karl's return.—Havas.

VIENNA, October 22nd.
According to information wired to the Inter-Allied Commission ex-King Charles arrived by aeroplane at Aadenburg in Hungary yesterday afternoon.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.
CARLISTS FOUR MILES FROM THE CAPITAL.

VIENNA, October 23rd.
A Budapest telegram states that the Carlists have arrived at Budapester, four miles from the capital, and clashed with Government troops, whom Admiral Horthy is reported to be leading in person.

The battle is still proceeding.

REGENT SAID TO HAVE FLED.

PARIS, October 23rd.
It is reported from Berlin that the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, has fled from Budapest.

MARTIAL LAW AT BUDAPEST.

BUDAPEST, October 23rd.
Martial law has been declared in the city. The Government is becoming master of the situation, and has decided to take energetic action to end Karl's adventure.

It is semi-officially stated that by Law 1. of 1920 Karl cannot in any way exercise rights as Sovereign of Hungary, and that he must leave the country forthwith. The Government has taken the necessary measures.

THE POWERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 23rd.
The Hungarian Legation in London states that the Ministers of the great Powers in Budapest have presented a Note to the Hungarian Government repeating the decision of the great Powers at the time of Karl's previous escapade, in April last, and have asked the Government to take steps to remove Karl from Hungary without bloodshed, emphasising that this is necessary in order to safeguard the peace of Europe.
(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.
WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
THE CHINA AND JAPAN DISPUTE.

LONDON, October 24th.
Amongst the representatives of the Foreign Office accompanying the British Delegation to Washington is Sir John Jordan who is to advise regarding China. Referring to Japanese arguments on the ground that China, from the viewpoint of international relations, is largely a fiction in its present divided state and also because (he) believes that when the Powers assemble at Washington both China and Japan will be able to regard the dispute from a more detached viewpoint and to see it not as a mere legal conflict of interests conditioned by the bewildering confusion of prerogative, but as part of a larger problem in the solution of which both countries are equally interested.
(This telegram is mutilated.)

THE RUBBER SITUATION.
COLONIAL SECRETARY APPOINTS A COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, October 23rd.
Mr. Churchill has appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir James Stevenson, including a number of prominent representatives of rubber interests, for the purpose of investigating the present rubber situation in the British Colonies and Protectorates, and to advise the Secretary of State what measures should be taken to improve the existing situation.

The Committee includes Mr. G. E. A. Grindle of the Colonial Office, Sir Stanley Bois, Sir Edward Brockman, Mr. E. J. Byrne, of the Dunlop Rubber Company, the Hon. Mr. William Duncan, of the Straits Rubber Company, Mr. Eric Miller, of Harrison and Crossfield, and Sir Edward Rossing, of the Anglo-Ceylon and General Estates Company.

BULGARIAN MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

SOFIA, October 23rd.
An unknown assassin has murdered M. Dimitroff, Minister for War.—Havas.

GERMAN POLITICS.

DR. WIRTH TO RECONSTRUCT THE CABINET.

PARIS, October 22nd.
The Wirth Cabinet has resigned.—Havas.

PARIS, October 23rd.
A message from Berlin states that Dr. Wirth has agreed to reconstruct the Cabinet on the same basis as at present.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT.

NO OCCASION FOR BRITISH UNEASINESS.

PARIS, October 22nd.
In the course of a speech in the Chamber, yesterday, M. Briand stated that France and Turkey came to an agreement which has just been ratified by the Turkish Parliament.

According to L'Echo de Paris, Cilicia is to be evacuated by the French troops under guarantees ensuring protection of ethnic minorities.

L'Echo writes that the uneasiness manifested in a certain section of the British Press is perfectly groundless, as France is impelled by no hidden motive whatever. The Franco-Turkish Agreement is directed against nobody, and aims solely at the renewal of the old traditional friendship.—Havas.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

TERMS OF THE PACT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 23rd.
By the Franco-Kemalist Agreement mentioned in the cable of the 21st inst., France undertakes to support the Turkish claims to Thrace and Smyrna in return for preferential commercial treatment.

The Government has replied that it is taking every step to induce Karl to leave the country, and it is stated that the Government has sufficient force to prevent Karl's entry into Budapest. It is supposed that Karl has a few thousand troops.

PARIS, October 23rd.
The Conference of Ambassadors meets tomorrow to discuss the developments in the situation in Hungary.

"BURNED HIS BOATS."

BERNE, October 23rd.
Karl's fresh escapade has produced a profoundly bad impression in Switzerland. It is fairly certain that Karl has burned his boats, inasmuch as the Federal Council will not allow him to return to Switzerland, and will compel his accomplices to leave Switzerland forthwith.

LATEST CABLES.
THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

SEVEN ARRESTS INCLUDE A WOMAN.

Thanks to the measures taken by the authorities to protect order, and also the unceasing disapproval of the peaceful population, the communistic manifestation yesterday to protest against the American agitators' conviction was an unqualified failure.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

PARIS, October 23rd.
Seven arrests have been effected in connection with the bomb outrage referred to in the cable of the 22nd inst., including a waitress named Linbault, who is suspected of throwing a bomb similar to the one that exploded at the house of the American Ambassador, which is believed to be of English pattern.

PROTECTION OF EMBASSY AND CONSULATES.

PARIS, October 23rd.
A Communist meeting, yesterday, resulted in a rather serious affray. A hand-grenade was thrown, wounding several, chiefly policemen. The Communists' wrath seems directed solely against the American Government on account of the recent conviction of notorious agitators. Stringent measures are being taken in this country for the protection of the American Embassy and Consulates.—Havas.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH WARSHIP.

LISBON, October 23rd.
The British warship Calypso has arrived. The whole country is quiet.

MADRID, October 23rd.
A message from Lisbon states that the revolutionary movement at Lisbon is directed by Col. Aire, commanding the insurgent troops. The revolutionaries liberated Corta, the murderer of President Paces in 1918, but President Coelho is said to have ordered his re-arrest.

COUP ALLEGED TO BE BOLSHEVISTIC.

PARIS, October 23rd.
A Vigo telegram to the Echo de Paris states that the revolutionary movement in Portugal is of a Bolshevistic character.

General Rosa, commanding the Oporto Division, is reported to be marching on Lisbon.

CROWN COLONIES.

LOANS FOR DEVELOPMENT WORKS.

The Observer learns that Kenya is about to raise a loan, probably of £5,000,000, in England for public works. A further sum of ten to twelve millions will be raised in the next few months by other Crown Colonies for development works.

U.S. RAILWAYMEN'S DISPUTE.

GENERAL STRIKE CONSIDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

COLUMBUS (O.), October 23rd.
Mr. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, has arrived en route to Washington. It is predicted that there will be no general railway strike.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE DRAW.

The draw for playing in the championship tournament took place last night as follows:

Byes—T. W. Hill, N. L. Smith.

FIRST ROUND.

M. M. Maas v. A. E. Crapnell.
B. E. Lindell v. F. Syme Thomson.
C. L. C. Sandes v. H. N. Ireland.
H. G. Bagnall v. J. Hooper.
J. D. Kinnaird v. H. R. Buckland.
A. H. Ferguson v. Leslie-Smith.
J. B. Ross v. F. de Rome.
R. Bruce v. E. S. Harrison.
A. B. Stewart v. R. K. Valentine.
R. A. Camidge v. C. Bulmer Johnson.
H. W. Rodger v. A. B. Purves.
E. J. R. Mitchell v. A. H. Crew.
Byes—F. A. Redmond, R. Melville Smith.

1st Round to be played on 6th November.

2nd " " " 12th "

3rd " " " 19th "

Semi-final " " " 20th "

Final " " " 20th "

LAWN BOWLS.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL.

This match is to be played on the ground of the Oraigengower Cricket Club on Saturday next, commencing at 2.40 p.m. The finalists are Mr. G. R. Edwards, of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club, and Mr. J. Clark, of the Police R.O. Mr. Clark has come to the fore this season and was selected as one of the Hongkong representatives in the recent Interport match with Shanghai, when Hongkong proved victorious. Mr. Clark on that occasion well justified his inclusion in the team. Mr. Edwards won the Open Championship in 1911.

With two such able opponents of the royal and ancient game, an excellent tussle should be witnessed.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.
CHEMICAL WARFARE DENOUNCED.

STATE'S AID TO SCIENCE.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science, held its 83rd annual meeting, last month, at Edinburgh. In his presidential address Sir Edward Thorpe recalled that it was at the Edinburgh meeting of the association, fifty years ago, under Lord Kelvin's presidency, that he first became a member of the association, and, apropos, he went on to say: Fifty years is a considerable span in the life of an individual, but it is a relatively short period in the history of science. Nevertheless, those fifty years are richer in scientific achievement and in the importance and magnitude of the utilitarian applications of practically every branch of science than any preceding similar interval. The most cursory comparison of the state of science, as revealed in his comprehensive address, with the present condition of those departments on which he chiefly dwelt, will suffice to show that the development has been such an even Lord Kelvin's penetrating genius, vivid imagination, and sanguine temperament could hardly have anticipated. No previous half-century in the history of science has witnessed such momentous and far-reaching achievements. In pure chemistry it has seen the discovery of argon by Rayleigh, of radium by Madame Curie, of helium as a terrestrial element by Ramsay, of neon, xenon, and krypton by Ramsay and Travers, the production of helium from radium by Ramsay and Soddy, and the isolation of fluorine by Moissan. These are undoubtedly great discoveries, but their value is enormously enhanced by the theoretical and practical consequences which flow from them.

In applied chemistry it has witnessed the general application of the Gilchrist-Thomas process of iron-purification, the production of calcium cyanamide by the process of Frank and Caro Sabatier's process of hydrogenation, a widespread application of liquefied gases, and Haber's work on ammonia synthesis—all manufacturing processes which have practically revolutionised the industries with which they are concerned. In pure physics it has seen the rise of the electron theory by Lenard, and the elucidation of crystal structure by Bragg. It has seen, moreover, the invention of the telephone, the establishment of incandescent lighting, electric transmission of force, the invention of the cinematograph, of the wireless telegraphy, the application of the Roentgen rays, and the photographic reproduction of colour. In physical chemistry it has witnessed the creation of stereo-chemistry by Van t'Hoff and Le Bel, Gibbs's theory of solutions, Arrhenius's theory of ionic dissociation, and Nernst's theory of the galvanic cell. Such a list is far from complete, and might be greatly extended. But it will at least serve to indicate the measure of progress which the world owes to the development and application during the last fifty years of the two sciences—physics and chemistry—to which Lord Kelvin specially referred.

AN EPOCH IN OUR HISTORY.
After a regretful allusion to the most prejudicial effect of the present high cost of book production upon the spread of scientific knowledge, the president proceeded: All thinking men are agreed that science is at the basis of national progress. Science can only develop by research. Research is the mother of discovery and discovery of invention. The industrial position of a nation, its manufactures and commerce, and ultimately its wealth, depend upon invention. Its welfare and stability largely rest upon the equitable distribution of its wealth. Of all post-war problems to engage our serious attention none is more important in regard to our position and continued existence than the nation's attitude towards science and scientific research, and there is no more opportune time than the present in which to seek to enforce the teaching of one of the most pregnant lessons of our late experience.

It is, unfortunately, only too true that the industrial world has in the past underrated the value of research. One indication that the nation is at length dedicated to its importance is to be seen in the establishment of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, with its many subordinate associations. The outbreak of the Great War, and much in its subsequent history, revealed, as we all know, many national shortcomings, due to our indifference to and actual neglect of many things which are at the root of our prosperity and security. During the war, and at its close, various attempts, more or less unconnected, were made to find a remedy. Of these several committees and boards which were set up, those which still exist have now been co-ordinated and brought under the control of a central organisation—the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Research has now become a national and State-aided object. For the first time in our history its pursuit with us has been organised by Government action. The establishment of the department marks an epoch in our history. No such comprehensive organisation for the application of science to national needs has ever been created by any other State. We may say we owe it directly to the Great War. Even from the evil of that great catastrophe there is some good of goodness would we observeingly distil it out.

MOLECULAR THEORY OF MATTER.
The President next turned to a question of scientific interest which he said, was attracting general attention at the present time—the molecular theory of matter, a theory which in the crudest form has descended to us from the

earliest times and which has been elaborated by various speculative thinkers through the intervening ages, hardly rested upon an experimental basis until within the memory of men still living. In spite of the fact that the atomic theory, as formulated by Dalton, had been generally accepted for nearly a century, it was only within the last few years that physicists had arrived at a conception of the structure of the atom sufficiently precise to be of service to chemists in connection with the relation between the properties of elements of different kinds, and in throwing light on the mechanism of chemical combination. This further investigation of the "superlatively grand question—the inner mechanism of the atom"—has (the President continued) profoundly modified the basic conceptions of chemistry. It has led to a great extension of our views concerning the real nature of the chemical element. The discovery of the electron, the production of helium in the radioactive disintegration of atoms, the recognition of the existence of isotopes, the possibility that all elementary atoms are composed either of helium atoms or of atoms of hydrogen and helium, and that these atoms, in their turn, are built up of two constituents, one of which is the electron, a particle of negative electricity whose mass is only 1/1800 of that of an atom of hydrogen, and the other a particle of positive electricity whose mass is practically identical with that of the same atom—the outcome, in short, of the collective work of Soddy, Rutherford, J. J. Thomson, Collie, Mosely, and others—are pregnant facts which have completely altered the fundamental aspects of the science. Chemical philosophy has, in fact, now definitely entered on a new phase.

The results of the investigations of many scientists into the molecular theory of matter were summarised by Sir Edward, who went on to say that the term "atomic weight" had thus acquired for the chemist an altogether new and much wider significance. It had long been recognised that it has a far deeper import than as a constant useful, in chemical arithmetic. For the ordinary purposes of quantitative analysis, of technology, and of trade these constants might be said to be now known with sufficient accuracy. But, in view of their bearing on the great problem of the essential nature of matter and on the "superlatively grand question, What is the inner mechanism of the atom?" they became of supreme importance. Their determination and study must now be approached from entirely new standpoints and by the conjoint action of chemists and physicists. The existence of isotopes had enormously widened the horizon. The time had now arrived when the work of the International Committee appointed in 1903 should be reorganised and its aims and functions extended. The mode in which this should be done had been discussed at the meeting in Brussels, in June last, of the International Union of Chemistry Pure and Applied, and had resulted in strengthening the constitution of the committee and in a wide extension of its scope.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.
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"Mustard gas" may be a comparatively innocuous product as a lethal substance. It certainly was not intended to be such by our enemies. Nor, presumably, were the Allies any more considerate when they retaliated with it. Its effect, indeed, were sufficiently terrible to destroy the German moral. This knowledge that the Allies were preparing to employ it to an almost boundless extent was one of the factors that determined our enemies to sue for the Armistice. But if poisonous chemicals are henceforth to be regarded as a regular means of defence warfare, is it at all likely that their use will be confined to "mustard gas," or indeed to any other of the various substances which were employed up to the date of the Armistice? To one who after the peace, inquired in Germany concerning the German methods of making "mustard gas," the reply was "Why are you worrying about this when you know perfectly well that this is not the gas we shall use in the next war!"

I hold no brief for preventive medicine which is well able to fight its own case. I would only say that it is the legitimate business of preventive medicine to preserve by all known means the health of any body of men, however large or small, committed to its care. It is not to discredit it; by knowledge and skill, it numbers so maintained run into millions instead of being limited to thousands. On the other hand, an educated public opinion will refuse to give credit to any body of scientific men who employ their talents in devising means to develop and perpetuate a mode of warfare which is abhorrent to the high instincts of humanity. This association I trust, will set its face against the continued degradation of science in the augmenting horrors of war. It can have no loftier task than to use its influence in arresting a course which the very negation of civilisation

earliest times and which has been elaborated by various speculative thinkers through the intervening ages, hardly rested upon an experimental basis until within the memory of men still living. In spite of the fact that the atomic theory, as formulated by Dalton, had been generally accepted for nearly a century, it was only within the last few years that physicists had arrived at a conception of the structure of the atom sufficiently precise to be of service to chemists in connection with the relation between the properties of elements of different kinds, and in throwing light on the mechanism of chemical combination. This further investigation of the "superlatively grand question—the inner mechanism of the atom"—has (the President continued) profoundly modified the basic conceptions of chemistry. It has led to a great extension of our views concerning the real nature of the chemical element. The discovery of the electron, the production of helium in the radioactive disintegration of atoms, the recognition of the existence of isotopes, the possibility that all elementary atoms are composed either of helium atoms or of atoms of hydrogen and helium, and that these atoms, in their turn, are built up of two constituents, one of which is the electron, a particle of negative electricity whose mass is only 1/1800 of that of an atom of hydrogen, and the other a particle of positive electricity whose mass is practically identical with that of the same atom—the outcome, in short, of the collective work of Soddy, Rutherford, J. J. Thomson, Collie, Mosely, and others—are pregnant facts which have completely altered the fundamental aspects of the science. Chemical philosophy has, in fact, now definitely entered on a new phase.

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PARIS SEA-SIDE FASHIONS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,
MARIE RAMBET.]

DINARD, BRITANNY, September 25th. Although the beach at Dinard comes second in importance to the Casino in the eyes of the multitude who choose to spend their summer at this fashionable sea-side resort, it has its devotees nevertheless. Of these, quite a number venture into the sea only because there is no other plausible excuse for showing off their bathing costumes.

A summing up of these reveals the fact that nine out of every ten are made of taffetas; the remainder are merely the neck-to-knee costumes which are permitted by the authorities in these parts, or else by the celebrities which cannot count as far as fashion or elegance is concerned.

Taffetas for bathing suits has two qualities to recommend it; it is light in weight and is probably one of the few textures that does not hold the water. Furthermore, its "springiness" prevents it from clinging in to the figure when wet. Its price, in these times, is certainly not one of its outstanding qualities, but it is so becoming and, with care, can be made to last so long that one is obliged to overlook this little failing.

As to colour, the most worn is, strangely enough, green—I say, "strangely enough," because with so much green water around this part of the Emerald Coast one would have thought that the designers who prepared this season's fashions at Dinard would have chosen a shade to which the colour of the sea would have acted as a foil rather than one which harmonised with it.

A charming outfit in green taffetas is being worn by the pretty blonde wife of Ian Hay, who is spending the season at the Royal. It is in a chartreuse green shade, caught in with a belt, and showing many scalloped flounces; with this, Mrs. Hay wears green stockings and a quaint green cap tied with black ribbons.

Another pretty effect is worn by Berit Simonsen, the fair daughter of the big Kristiania shipping magnate. It is in black taffetas edged with pipings of white satin; to this, the young Norwegian adds black stockings and a black and white check close-fitting cap finished with a pom-pom on top like those decorating the tops of the caps worn by French sailors.

The cheating squares of black taffetas and white satin to match the costume, and it is certainly one of the most becoming I have ever seen. In this outfit, Miss Simonsen looks like a modern Pierrot going for a dip.

The idea at present seems to be to put as many frills on bathing suits as possible. The skirt is generally a foundation for a series of more or less narrow flounces, ending at the waist-line, whilst the bodice is in keeping by being finished at the neck with a frill edging; when the sleeves are not finished by means of a frill they retain the suggestion of fullness by being little puffed affairs.

There is never much in the way of belts to bust about—a narrow girdle of the material the costume is made of, or else of ribbon, being tied at the side.

The wearing of stockings is a fashion entirely English, so much so that the mere apparition of a woman in a bathing suit plus stockings is sufficient to proclaim her nationality at once. Even Americans, glad no doubt to cast aside the shackles of a law that binds them in their own country, appear as bare-legged as their Continental sisters.

With the exception of mauve and a few isolated samples of yellow, practically no other colour is worn but green. Red and bright blue, which are usually so popular, are entirely absent from this particular beach this season.

For tennis wear there still appears to be nothing to take the place of the model frock which Suzanne Lenglen adopted for her own. If she is no longer champion, the practical type of frock she created and popularised is certainly still champion in the world of tennis clothes.

In white linen or some equally heavy material—with its plain kimono blouse, diminutive sleeves, and skirt slightly pleated on the sides to lend a certain fullness, the whole caught into the waist by means of a narrow girdle—this model is to be seen more often than any other on the tennis courts. The pleated skirt worn with a silk sweater comes next in favour, and, as white is always *de rigueur* on any sports field, this is probably the reason why there is such a vogue for white and ivory sweaters, apart altogether from tennis wear.

Adjuncts to any tennis toilette now are a deep band of ribbon or bright-coloured handkerchief drawn Grecian fashion round the forehead and tied in a knot at the back, thus imprisoning the hair and preventing it from blowing in the eyes; and a light Shetland wool jacket open in front and with long sleeves, that is worn at the beginning of the game and discarded as the players begin to get hot. This same jacket is donned as soon as play stops, or else, if one is easily susceptible to chills, a long woollen cape with revers and collar of teased wool is chosen.

Gay-coloured sports coats, like those brilliant striped things boys love to flaunt on school sports days, have now become common property and are to be seen topping a white pleated skirt as often as a pair of cream flannel tennis trousers.

Because tennis is such a serious business at the club like the one at Dinard, and there are times when one's appearance actually comes second in importance to one's play, practically all the women players have dispensed with the wearing of petticoats. This, with the one-piece wool jacket, is also an innovation brought about by Suzanne Lenglen, which has become generally adopted.

The liberty of movement and sense of lightness afforded by the absence of this undergarment affords is proving so irresistible to some women that they are disdaining the petticoat completely, whether in tennis or other garb. Linen, taffetas and materials of a similar opaqueness really need nothing underneath to prevent too great a state of transparency, but with Georgette, organdie, lame, crepe de Chine and such-like fabrics, the difficulty is overcome by the addition of

(Continued at foot of next column.)



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a thick China silk slip attached to the skirt. The traditional white shoes and stockings that constitute one of the rules of tennis in themselves are worn by all except Americans, who cause much amazement by appearing in black silk hose and black tennis shoes, or—still worse—white ones striped with thongs of black leather, showing by this that they are not blessed with a Day of Independence for soiling.

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LICENSING SESSIONS.

MAGISTRACY

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the COURT HOUSE, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of November, 1921, at 12.15 p.m., at which the following applications will be considered under the Liquors Ordinance, 1911 and 1917:

No.	Name of Applicant.	Description of Licence applied for.	Site of House.	Situation of House.	Whether the applicant has held a Licence to sell Liquor in the Colony and, if so, for how long.
1	Herman John Henry White	Publican's Licence.	The Republic Bay Hotel	Rural Building Lot 145, Republic Bay	1 year.
2	Edward Wm. Alderson	"	Hongkong Hotel	18 & 18A, Des Vœux Road Central, L.S. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 & 17, Pedder Street, and 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29, Queen's Road Central	"
3	Job Wittchell	"	King Edward Hotel	5, Des Vœux Road Central, and 4, Ice House Street, 3rd, 4th and 5th floors	8 years.
4	Fritz Albert Chopard	"	Astor House Hotel	13, Queen's Road Central	10 "
5	James Henry Osberry	"	Palace Hotel	40 to 44, Hiphong Road, Kowloon	31 "
6	Mrs. Flora Blair	Hotel Keeper's Adjunct Licence.	Peak Hotel	19, Cammerlain Road	4 "
7	Mrs. A. B. Sanderson Smith	"	Station Hotel	Nathan Road, Kowloon	1 year.
8	Mrs. Yonoko Uyetsuki	"	Tokyo Hotel	38, 37, 33A & 33B, Coanang Road Central	4 years.
9	Shokichi Saki	"	Ohio Hotel	8, 7 and 8, Han Fung Lane	3 "
10	Ikuo Nomura	"	Shokadoraka Hotel	33, Peking Road, Kowloon	1 year 8 months.
11	Tokutaro Miyajima	"	Sushiro Hotel	45, Hiphong Road, Kowloon	6 years.
12	Joo Yamakawa	Restaurant Keeper's Adjunct Licence.	Yamakawa Hotel	37, Praya East	6 "
13	D. M. Goodall	"	Wiseman, Limited	14, Des Vœux Road Central	6 "
14	Tokutaro Ishiyama	"	Iroha Hotel	1, Hingfung Lane, Wanchai	6 "
15	Mrs. Nellie Chabasse	"	Alexandra Cafe	16, Des Vœux Road Central	6 "
16	Torakichi Murata	"	Tsukinoya	35, 31 and 37, Praya East	1 year 4 months.
17	Mrs. Yone Namura	"	Harasaya Hotel	65 and 69, Praya East	51 years.
18	John Johnson Blake	Theatre Licence.	The World Theatre	Des Vœux Road Central	"

* New application.

O. WILLSON,
Secretary to the Licensing Board.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1921.

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PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port
on through Bills of Lading.FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.s.s. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 7th November.
s.s. "NIPPON" sailing beginning of December.**FOR SHANGHAI**s.s. "PERSIA" sailing on or about 25th October
s.s. "NIPPON" sailing on or about 20th November.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**Sailing from Colombo to South African Ports—
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Agents.

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N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai &
Japan ports
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) Saturday, 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU Wednesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang
Colombo, Suez and Port Said

IYO MARU Thursday, 27th Oct., at 11 a.m.

ATSUTA MARU Friday, 11th Nov., at 11 p.m.

SEIDZUOKA MARU Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAKONE MARU Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.

KLEIST Friday, 6th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MATSUYE MARU Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU Wednesday, 7th Dec.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Tuesday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGOON MARU Thursday, 27th Oct.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU Wednesday, 16th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,

WAKASA MARU Thursday, 3rd Nov.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTOMI MARU (omitting Penang) Friday, 28th Oct.

SANTUKI MARU Friday, 11th Nov.

NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU Friday, 18th Nov., at 11 p.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU Friday, 28th Oct. at 11 a.m.

TSUYAMA MARU Thursday, 17th Nov.

YOKOHAMA MARU Sunday, 20th Nov. at 11 a.m.

LIMA MARU (calling Nagasaki & Kure) Sunday, 20th Nov.

For further information apply to—
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**
K. H. KAMEI, Manager.**SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE**

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**WAR EFFECTS ON FINANCE.**

EXPERTS' DIVERSE VIEWS.

A report of the committee which has been inquiring into the effects of the war on credit, currency, finance, and foreign exchange, was laid before the Economics Section of the British Association, at Edinburgh, last month. The points of the report were explained by the secretary to the committee, Mr. J. E. Allen. He said that the thirteen questions discussed had proved so controversial that the idea of unanimity was given up, and the report was largely a symposium of individual opinions, though on most points a substantial majority inclined to one side or the other. On the question as to how far the rise in prices in the United Kingdom since July, 1914, was due to (1) the expansion of the currency; (2) the expansion of credit; the majority of the committee believed that the expansion of credit was the main cause of the rise in prices, but they admitted that the expansion of the currency was a necessary condition of credit expansion. The further question arose, "Should a war be paid for by loans or taxation?" and the committee agreed that considerably higher taxation might have been imposed at an earlier period of the war. Sir J. C. Stamp observed, "The stimulus given to profit-making by the expansion is too important an ingredient for waging the war to have been left out." The committee said in its interim report last year that "it should have been clear that non-combatants could not make their usual demands on the national output of goods and services if the requirements of the fighting forces were to be supplied."

From that it was an easy transition to the taxable capacity of the nation, but the committee could not do more than suggest symptoms which point to the conclusion that the taxable limit is being approached. Members of the committee were almost unanimous in saying, as Sir Edward Braddock put it, that "there is no necessary relation between direct and indirect taxation." Mr. Bernard Shaw adding, "If men will revolt against a direct tax of 3d., and will without protest pay 1s. for 10d. worth of tobacco, direct and indirect taxation must be balanced accordingly." The committee had given their views on paper money, and agreed generally with Professor Cannan when he said, "It is quite a satisfactory means of exchange, but a bad standard of value." The committee, however, doubted the power and will of any Government to maintain the value of an inconvertible paper currency. Paper currency ought to be maintained at a parity with gold, and, if possible, with the old parity, though that could not be done for some time to come. The committee did not feel able to recommend either a capital levy or a forced loan. Mr. Bernard Shaw writing: "A capital levy is utter nonsense economically; it is the delusion of the practical business man, who thinks that because he can sell an income of £5 a year for £100 down the whole income of the world can be sold for twenty times its figure." The committee thought the most like the special taxation of business profits, nor did it recommend a tax on turnover or on sales, thinking that we have quite enough taxation in this country already, and that the main thing to be aimed at is a reduction in expenditure rather.

In the discussion which followed Sir Francis Webster, of Arbroath, observed that when professors in economic science disagreed to the extent they had done in that report there was not much chance of agreement lower down. In his opinion, it was useless to think of raising money unless the Government reduced expenditure; when that came about, and not till then, they would be on the high road to ridding the country of its burden of debt. Sir Lancelot Hare, London, said the great difficulty of the moment was unemployment, and if by any means, prices could be reduced through the medium of currency every effort should be made to do so. Although they were passing through a period of depression, it was his opinion that prices would go back again unless they could cut down currency, because, as stocks were exhausted, it would be possible again to charge higher prices. When it came to renewing stocks, however, manufacturers would not do so unless they could see their way to do it at prices that would produce sales. He thought it would have been conducive to the welfare of the country if some of the currency had been withdrawn. The whole volume of money was dependent upon currency ultimately, because they could not extend the whole volume beyond what currency allowed them to do. The report of the committee was adopted by the Section.

PSYCHOLOGY IN MEDICINE.
WONDERS OF SUGGESTION.

In the Psychology Section of the British Association, which held its annual meeting, last month, at Edinburgh, "Psycho-Analysis and Suggestion" was dealt with by Dr. W. Brown (London). He remarked that a very large number of symptoms of shell-shock could be explained in terms of bad auto-suggestion. For instance, a patient lost his voice under the influence of emotional strain, and became mute, or, again, a patient lost his powers of walking. In one case a soldier was guarding a munition dump, when it was blown up by a bomb from an aeroplane. He ran away in a state of intense fear, felt that the muscles of his limbs refused to act, and fell down. The idea crossed his mind that he was paralysed; consequently he became really paralysed. The symptom had been produced by bad auto-suggestion. The cure was to suggest to him and persuade him that he could walk. Such cases, when so treated in their early stages, were permanently cured. There were some patients going about paralysed who should have been cured years ago. Dr. Brown instanced the singular case of a girl who banged her arm against something, with the result that a tremor of the hand was apparent. The tremor continued, as a result of bad auto-suggestion, but she was cured by its being suggested, to her, to live through the experience again, or persuading her that the hand must be steady. Another instance, came before the speaker a few days ago, of a girl of 19 who came to the clinic with a tremor of the right arm and leg. She had a tendency to weep. He found that the symptoms were of three months' standing, and he learned from the girl that she had been engaged to be married, but had broken off the engagement three months before. Through hypnosis he got her to live through the experience again, and she began to weep and to tell her

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, SINGAPORE,
PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

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having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th Oct., 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 25th Oct., 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 80 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, September 18th, 1921. [1629]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "BENLOMOND"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO

LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 3rd Nov., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1921. [1635]

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, PORT SAID

COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE SS.

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th Oct., 1921, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 26th Oct., 1921, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo short delivered must be presented on the special form provided and must also be submitted within 80 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1921. [1639]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"CHAKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1921. [1637]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

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INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

KORE via SHANGHAI & MOJI-NAMSAUNG Tues. 25th Oct., 11 a.m.
HANKOW via SHANGHAI & MOJI-NAMSAUNG Tues. 25th Oct., Noon.
HANKOW via SHANGHAI & MOJI-NAMSAUNG Tues. 26th Oct., 10 a.m.
HANKOW via SHANGHAI & MOJI-NAMSAUNG Tues. 26th Oct., 10 a.m.
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HANKOW via SHANGHAI & MOJI-NAMSAUNG Tues. 26th Oct., 10 a.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Rangoon and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai and all steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

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M.V. "GLESGLYLE" 10th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel Leaves Hongkong Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE" 7th Nov. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
S.S. "GLENIFFER" 23rd Nov. Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

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Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYA ARI

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For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the
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No. 8, Tama Kama.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

October 23rd.
John Saunders, British str., 2,792 tons, Capt. T. Pritchard, from Hongkong, with coal.—Nemaze.
Kam Fing Fat, Chinese str., 440 tons, Capt. O. Noronha, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Globe Navigation Co.
Triton, British str., 1,778 tons, Capt. J. N. Williamson, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Wah Hang, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Chung Hin Fong, from Fort Bayard and Macao, with a general cargo.—Wing Hang.

October 24th.

Chikang, Chinese str., 533 tons, Capt. Ho Tim, from Tourane, with a general cargo.—E. Woo & Co.
Chongshing, British str., 1,266 tons, Capt. T. Croft, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Galle Prince, British str., 3,952 tons, Capt. A. W. Suddale, from New York and Keelung, with a general cargo.—Prince Line.
Haikang, British str., 1,382 tons, Capt. F. Walker, from Saigon, with rice.—Fook Tai Chong.
Hosin Maru, Japanese str., 1,078 tons, Capt. K. Katsuramoto, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Yamashita S.S. Co.
Shinfa, Chinese str., 1,686 tons, Capt. K. S. Hassel, from Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—San Feh S.S. Co.
Soochow, British str., 1,594 tons, Capt. F. Monkman, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

October 24th.

Durban Maru, for Manila.
Fooler, for Newchwang.
Galle Prince, for Singapore.
Gregory, for Singapore.
Hanchow, for Amoy.
Hanchow, for Hoihow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Jadden, for Manila.
Juno, for Shanghai.
Lake Onawa, for Saigon.
Namsang, for Shanghai.
Nam Wah, for K. C. Wan.
Rhesus, for Shanghai.
Sinfu, for Canton.
Szechow, for Swatow.
Tahung, for Hoihow.
Wah Hang, for K. C. Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Russia arrived at Yokohama on October 20th, left there October 22nd, at noon, and is due at Vancouver on October 31st.

The T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd instant, and sails 25th instant, being due at Hongkong November 5th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru (European line) left Shanghai for this port on October 23rd, and is expected here on October 26th, and will sail for Europe via Singapore on October 27th, at 11 a.m.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru (European line) left Singapore for this port on October 22nd, and is expected here on October 27th, and will sail for Japan via Shanghai on October 28th, at 11 a.m.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. St. Albans left Manila for this port on the 23rd instant, at daylight with the outward Australian mails, and is due here on the 25th inst., at about 3 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Arratoon Ayur (B.I.), due November 7th.
Bowes Castle (Dodwell-Castle Line), due end of November.
Empress of Asia, due November 3rd.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Katana (Elberman Line), due October 30th.
Kleist (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.
Lahore (P. & O.), due November 7th.
Monteagle (C.P.S.), due October 26th, at 7 a.m.
Nellore (P. & O.), due November 22nd.
Nyansa (P. & O.), due to-day, 5 p.m.
Prism (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 3rd.
Rangoon Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 25th.
Somali (P. & O.), due November 8th.
Seyo Maru (T.K.K.), due October 26th.
St. Albans (E. & A.), due to-day.
Tortola (B.I.), due October 26th.
Totani Maru (N.Y.K.), due Oct. 27th.
Tuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due November 16th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

Blue Funnel ships, outward bound passed through Suez Canal as follows: Mentor, October 8th; Oriole, October 7th; Plover, October 8th; Lamédan, October 14th; Knight of the Garter, October 18th.
The arrival home of the following Blue Funnel ships is reported: Cyclops, arrived Liverpool October 17th; Jaconus, arrived Liverpool October 18th; Calchas, arrived London October 19th; Keemun, arrived London October 19th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A collision occurred in Yokohama harbour between the O.S.S. Amur Maru and the N.Y.K. s.s. Kashiwa Maru on October 11th, when the Kashiwa Maru was docking at Pier 5. According to the Japan Times as a result of the collision, the Amur Maru had her stern dented in, and the docking bridge carried away. No damage was sustained by the Kashiwa Maru. The Amur Maru, which was loading for San Francisco with 7,500 tons of general cargo, has been delayed in order to undergo a survey and repairs.

The conversion of the Mauretania to oil-burning will make a total of six vessels using oil fuel in the combined fleet of the Cunard-Anchor Lines, with an aggregate total of 137,000 tons. All the new fleet of eighteen vessels ordered since Armistice Day will also be oil-fueled. As a coal burner the Mauretania holds the blue ribbon of the Atlantic having made the fastest westward passage in four days ten hours and forty-one minutes and the fastest eastward passage in four days thirteen hours and forty-one minutes. Her highest day's run stands at 678 knots and her best average speed for one day is 27.04 knots. When the Aquitania was recently converted to an oil-burner, her speed average was materially increased. The Mauretania is a quadruple screw turbine steamship with a length of 760 feet, a breadth of 84 feet and a gross tonnage of 30,704. She is being converted into an oil-burner at the yards of Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., Newcastle, her original builders, and will re-enter the New York-Cherbourg-Southampton service on January 15th next.

AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN ON TOUR.

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE"

The Pacific Mail Co.'s s.s. Empire State with a special Chamber of Commerce party arrived at Yokohama on October 18th and sailed on October 21st for Kobe. During their three days' stay at Yokohama the members of the Chamber of Commerce party visited Tokio and other points of interest in the vicinity. The s.s. Empire State is due to arrive at Kobe on October 22nd and will also remain at that port three days so as to enable the Chamber of Commerce party to visit points of interest within the rail distance of this city.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 24th, at 11.47.—Pressure has decreased moderately over the Loccos and slightly from Indo-China to Guam. It has increased considerably over N.E. Japan. A depression may be forming over the Loccos.

Moderate to fresh monsoon may be expected along the coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 98.65 inches, against an average of 78.96 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds, moderate; fine.)
Formosa Channel	(N.E. winds, fresh.)

South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamook) No. 1.
South coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Mainan) No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

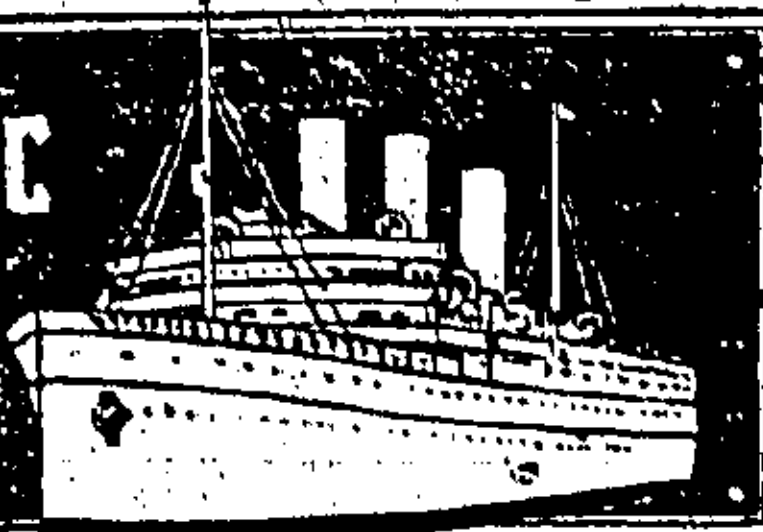
Hongkong Observatory, October 24th

	Previous Day	On Date	At Date
	at 4 p.m.	at 4 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.3	30.08	30.01
Temperature	85	73	78
Humidity	63	72	63
Wind Direction	WSW	N	East
Force	3	1	3
Weather	c	b	o
Rain	0.60	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 85

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 73

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Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama Vancouver & Montreal.

Passenger	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Monteagle	Oct. 30	Nov. 23
Empress of Asia	Nov. 10	Nov. 28
Empress of Japan	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
Empress of Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
Empress of Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
Monteagle	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
Empress of Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
Empress of Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

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Nov. 6th Dec. 12th

HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE

S.S. "NANKING"

Nov. 23rd.

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No. 1934. No. 2161.

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HONGKONG TO JAVA, HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.
November 18th. October 26th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

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also

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For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 2nd Nov.

For further particulars please apply to—

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Tel. No. 2206. (787)

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STRAINS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TAIYO MARU	24,000	Oct. 30th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 15th
TENYO MARU	20,000	Nov. 27th
SEINYO MARU	20,000	Dec. 18th
PERIA MARU	20,000	Jan. 4th

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
† Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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TRINITY ST. TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

SEIYO MARU ... Nov. 8th

RAKUYO MARU ... Dec. 13th

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"WEST JAPPA" ... sailing about 5th Nov.

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AMERICAN STEAMERS

To SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

LEAVE HONGKONG: ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" ... Nov. 16th, Noon ... Dec. 8th

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... Dec. 8th Noon ... Dec. 29th

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 14th Noon ... Jan. 5th 1922

FOR SINGAPORE AND SOERABAYA

And Return HONGKONG VIA SAIGON AND MANILA

Freight and Passenger.

S.S. "EMPIRE STATE" ... sailing Nov. 7th noon.

S.S. "JACOB" ... sailing Oct. 28th.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

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The M/S. "MALAYA"

will be leaving for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGE and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 20th November.

Further sailings—

S/S "Rhodesia" ... due here about 3rd November.
M/S. "Java" ... beginning of December.
M/S. "Pera" ... end of December.

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Hongkong September 2nd, 1921

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S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 27th Oct.
FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
S.S. "BOZUI MARU" ... on or about 27th Oct.
For further particulars, please apply to—
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Top Floor, King's Building, Tel. No. 140.

THE HARBOUR RACE.

ALL THE WOMEN COMPETITORS STAY THE COURSE.

A great crowd assembled yesterday to see the Harbour Race, or, rather, the start and finish, for unless one owned a raft of some sort, or had friends who owned one, it was impossible to see much of the progress of the contest.

This year, such a large number of women competitors entered that the race takes place on two days instead of one, and the men swim to-day.

The eight competitors, yesterday, were: Mrs. L. Richmond, Mrs. Clemon, Misses Nora Pile, Daisy Witchell, Dorothy May, Thelma May, M. Ramsay, and G. Ramsay.

They were taken from Murray Pier to Kowloon, just outside the station by a launch lent by the Kowloon Jock Company and made the start at 5.20 p.m., accompanied by a number of craft of all sizes. Miss G. Ramsay gained a considerable lead at the beginning and maintained it for the greater part of the way.

In the last quarter of the distance Miss G. Ramsay was carried by the tide somewhat to the south; she probably lost a minute or two in her time and certainly several yards of the lead she had secured.

Miss D. Witchell at a very early stage lay second and maintained that position throughout. The other competitors kept more or less in a bunch at first but, about midway, some of them straggled northwards a good deal and were gently reminded that the finishing point was not in Wanchai.

After the first four competitors touched the Praya Wall, launches began to move across the course and it was supposed that this indicated that the other competitors had given up. Not a bit of it! When the launches passed on, having thrashed the water into considerable commotion, heads could be seen clobbering in the waves. It was evident that the other competitors were still struggling gamely and in the end they all finished, thus setting a standard for the men in their race to-day.

The competitors in the order of their arrival at the finishing point were as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. Miss G. Ramsay | 38.02 |
| 2. Miss D. Witchell | 39.38 |
| 3. Mrs. Richmond | 40.54 |
| 4. Mrs. Clemon | 45.38 |
| 5. Miss M. Ramsay | 47.34 |
| 6. Miss Thelma May | 52.34 |
| 7. Miss Nora Pile | 54.34 |
| 8. Miss Dorothy May | 56.38 |

The first prize was given by "An Admirer of their Pluck," and the second was presented by Mr. McKirdy and Mr. J. Oxberly. Every competitor who completed the course receives a souvenir given by the V.R.C.

TO-DAY'S RACE.

The following are the competitors for the men's race to-day:—E. P. Sousa, E. W. Railton, E. Buschert, E. A. Noronha, S. H. Garrod, P. L. Hurrey, P. Hurrey, Alderman and Perry; P. Gerard, G. A. Jack, D. Ogilvie, P. J. O'Brien, R. W. Smith, D. Laing, C. E. Millard, T. Simmons, K. A. Mason, W. J. Howard, A. A. Botelho, F. M. B. Pereira, A. May, Wong Po Sum, Gar Lewis, G. W. Sewell, V. Ramsay, F. M. da Cruz, W. de Hoog and J. Johnstone.

The last named, whose entry-form went astray, was admitted to the race after a meeting of the V.R.C. Committee, last night. The first prize is given by Mr. J. Baptis and the second and third by Mr. R. E. Bellios.

After the race there will be a Carnival at the V.R.C., to which it is asked that visitors will come either in evening dress or fancy dress.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRAGEDY ABOVE KINGKOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have secured confirmation of the Yangtze tragedy above Kingkow from General Chiang Tso-ping, who has recently arrived in Canton as Chief of a delegation to the Government here. The General commanded the Hupeh-Hunan force whose resistance at Ting Shih Chiao led Wu Pei-fu to flood the country above Kingkow.

The dyke was cut at a point known as Tzu Chi. It was constructed during the Yuan dynasty and was so powerfully built that the floods of six centuries left it undamaged. The area affected is a large saucer-like tract of country where four Hupeh rivers or districts meet.

While General Chiang Tso-ping was inclined to believe that the military object of the inundation was achieved, he was not prepared to say that the measure was a military necessity in view of the great loss of lives and of property involved.

It may be added that Hsiao Yao-nan, Wu Pei-fu's nominee as Tsuchun of Hupeh, has petitioned Peking for funds to repair the damaged embankment at Tzu Chi.

In these circumstances, it is not a little puzzling to account for the pronouncement of the foreign mind to believe this "fact" at Tzu Chi to be a "malicious tale." A more Chinese mind may be tempted to ask whether this "inundation" is the sort of marvel which the Caliph in the Thousand and One Nights was wont to describe as worthy to be recorded in a book.—Yours, etc., EUGENE CHEN.

Government House, Canton, October 23rd, 1921.

A RENT CASE.

A DIFFICULT POINT OF CONSTRUCTION.

His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment for defendant with costs yesterday in the case of Lo Tsoi Man v. Mak Kai and Mak Yip Fan.

His Honour said:—This is a claim by the owner of premises for possession and means profits. The facts which are agreed are extremely simple.

One Tang Tay who was tenant of the plaintiff on a monthly tenancy of the 3rd floor of No. 37 D'Aguilar Street gave notice terminating the tenancy.

The plaintiff then contracted to let the premises to another person. The defendant however, had been in possession as tenant to Tang Tay of a room in the premises before the notice to quit was given.

He is still in possession and declines to remove and this claim is made against him.

The plaintiff's case is put as follows:—Notice to quit has been received by the lessor and he has in consequence contracted to let to a new tenant. He is then entitled to recover possession. Section 4 (1) (a) of the Rents Ordinance, 1921. The notice contemplated by the section can of course only be given by the lessor. There is no privity of contract between the lessor and sub-lessee.

Again—by section 2 (g) (i) of the Ordinance a lessee who himself occupies part of the tenement, and sublets part, shall be deemed to be the tenant in actual occupation of such domestic tenement as regards his immediate lessor.

The intention clearly is that for the purposes of section 4 the lessor has to deal only with his lessee.

Section 2 (g) ii. is intended to give a sub-lessee protection only against his own immediate lessor. Otherwise, when a lessee becomes liable to an order under section 4 he could at once sublet and the lessor would have no effectual remedy and could not recover possession against the sub-lessee.

I think I have fairly set out the substance of Mr. Nash's argument. My difficulty in accepting his position is that if he is right it becomes necessary to construe the expression "tenant" whether standing alone or in conjunction with the words "in actual occupation" in section 4 (1) in two different senses and this I am unwilling to do if it can be avoided. Cf. Legal Principles of Legal Interpretation 2nd edition page 31.

There is no doubt on the agreed facts that this defendant is a tenant in actual occupation. See section 2 (g) and (g) (ii) of the Ordinance.

Section 4 (1) is as follows:—"Notwithstanding any notice to quit, whether given before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, and notwithstanding the terms of any agreement whatsoever, whether made before or after the commencement of this Ordinance, and whether oral or in writing, an order or judgment against any tenant in actual occupation for the recovery of possession of any domestic tenement, or for the ejectment of a tenant therefrom, shall be made or given only if:—

Section 4 (1) (a) "the tenant has or shall have given notice in writing to quit," etc.

"It seems to me difficult to construe the expression 'the tenant' in section 4 (1) (a) as indicating some other person than the words 'tenant in actual occupation' and 'a tenant' in section 4 (1).

The normal construction of the language used is that 'the tenant' whose ejectment can be claimed is the tenant who has given notice to quit and no one else. The plaintiff asks me to say that if the tenant—the lessee has given notice to quit—then the ejectment of a different person—the sub-tenant can be ordered.

This I think not an ordinary and reasonable construction to put upon the section. It may be that I am bound to an exceptional construction here in view of the terms of section 2 (g) (i). But I think that the words there used 'shall be deemed to be the tenant in actual occupation of such domestic tenement as regards his immediate lessor'—have not the force contended for by the plaintiff. They mean, I think, no more than this: that the protection extended by the section to the occupation of a lessee covers him not only in his occupation by himself, his family, his servants, but extends also to his occupation by a sub-tenant. It leaves him the landlord of his sub-lessee. Otherwise a lessor could get possession as against the lessee of any part of the tenement not actually occupied by the lessee himself, his family, or servants.

It reserves in short, not merely the occupational, but also the contractual rights of a lessee. Any other construction, I think, fails to reconcile 2 (g) (i) with 2 (g) (ii).

This leaves me free to construe section 4 (1) as I think it ought to be construed—as meaning that recovery of possession can only be ordered under subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) of section 4 (1) against the tenant himself, who has given notice to quit or has made default, not against his sub-tenants. If the provisions of 4 (1) (g) have been complied with, the lessor can deal with the rights of his immediate lessee; and the new lessee succeeds to those rights only, as against the sub-lessees. I have considered very carefully the case of Hylton v. Heal, 1891 9 K.R. 428. That is a decision on the English Act of 1920.

I appreciate the argument that if my construction of the local Ordinance is right the consequences apprehended by Rowlatt J. in his judgment at page 446 may follow. For instance a lessee who is in default with his rent may at the last moment defeat the lessor's claim to possession by giving a sub-lessee. That is a matter that will have to be dealt with by the Court when it arises, in the meantime it may be provided for by legislation.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"THE ARMY OF A DREAM."

To play upon the bagpipes is a superhuman art, Which arouses awe and wonder in my Sassenachian heart; But, though I hate admitting it, to my surprise I find The resulting noise arouses martial ardour in my mind.

The dress of Scotland, also, has a similar effect, And I sometimes long to wear it, though not one of the Elect; But, provided kilt and bagpipes are included in the show, You get recruits in plenty—as the Hongkong Scottish know.

And so a brilliant notion to my mind has just occurred, (I trust that if I mention it I shall not get "the bird"); Just think how very nice it on parade the world could see The first platoon appearing as a "British Company."

The Officer in charge of it, with sickle in his hand, Attired in 'Ancient Druids' robes would lead his gallant band; While the Sergeant there behind them would look martial past compare With a lovely wreath of mistletoe twined all about his hair.

The privates, gallant lads, would look particularly sweet In an Ancient British tribesman's warlike outfit all complete. How grand would seem each warrior as he marched along the road Profusely decorated in a modish shade of wood!

The Scots may scorn my notion (but next Sunday when they hit A certain bit of hill-side they will yearn for such a 'kit'); It has only got one drawback—it's a big one, I'm afraid— With a force so constituted—what about our Church Parade!

E. W. H.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES, K.C.)]

POISONING CHARGE.

So Kun was indicted on three counts; giving poison with intent to murder, with intent to endanger life, and with intent to injure.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman, the Crown Solicitor, and prisoner was undefended.

The members of the jury were:—Messrs. H. W. Page (foreman), F. M. R. Pereira, J. M. Reis, W. Fox, V. Benjamin, J. S. Agassiz, and H. S. dos Remedios.

Mr. Wakeman, in opening the case, said that the nine men who narrowly escaped poisoning were the accountant of the Yuk Lim Tong medicine shop in Queen's Road Central, six foks, and three friends who were invited to join in the evening meal. The prisoner was invited, too, but though he had accepted similar invitations with unfailing regularity before, on this occasion he declined. Earlier in the day So Kim was seen taking a special interest in a pot of stewed paddy-worms which, when par-taken of by the foks and their friends, made everybody sick—including the cook. Nobody died, but one or two, notably the accountant, were seriously ill for two or three days afterwards.

The evidence already given in the police court hearing was then repeated. The Court adjourned until 10.30 o'clock this morning and the Judge anticipated to the jury that he expected the hearing would finish by the mid-day adjournment.

EMPLOYEE SUES HIS FIRM.

JUDGMENT FOR THE DEFENDANTS.

Damages of \$1,000 were claimed from R. Negre, general merchant, of Queen's Road, in the Summary Court, yesterday, before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, by a Chinese assistant, Lam Tat Nam, who alleged, wrongful dismissal.

Mr. H. L. Denny was for the plaintiff and Mr. A. H. Crew for the defendant. The plaintiff said that last March he entered defendant's employ under a year's agreement. He was to be assistant in charge of the Chinese end of the business. On September 15th he did not arrive at the office until 9.30 a.m. and Mr. Negre who was annoyed with him for being late, seized him by the arm and said "Get out." He was very frightened, he said, and thought the defendant would kill him.

Mr. Crew suggested to the plaintiff that he could easily have returned to the office if he had been so minded. The witness replied: "Do you think I would go back there to meet my death?" For the defence, it was alleged that the plaintiff was of no use to the business. He was never there when wanted and brought in no trade. On the day in question he came to the office at 9.45 a.m. and when Mr. Negre spoke to him about it he got very sulky. He went to a room which he had occupied at first but had afterwards been turned out of, and when the defendant went in there he saw the plaintiff lying down on a sofa reading a newspaper. He declined to answer when spoken to and Mr. Negre told him to get up. He refused to do so and Mr. Negre then caught him by the arm and took him to the commodore's room where he properly belonged.

Mr. Crew argued that the plaintiff was not dismissed and said that what actually occurred was that he was turned out of one room, where he had no right, into another.

The Judge said that on the evidence he was unable to find that the plaintiff was dismissed and must therefore give judgment for the defendant.

The case was well argued, but I cannot pretend that I should not have been glad to have had the assistance of Counsel on a difficult point of construction and one of general interest to the community.

Meanwhile it seems to me that the construction I have felt bound to put upon these sections is in harmony with the general policy of the Ordinance.

STRONG LANGUAGE NOT STRONG ENOUGH.

MAGISTRATE FINDS CHARGE NOT SUBSTANTIATED.

Mr. R. E. Lindsell gave his decision, at the Magistracy, yesterday, in the case which he postponed in order to consider whether strong language, which it was alleged had been used to a police officer, amounted to "threatening and abusive language" which might have caused a breach of the peace. The complainant was sub-inspector Reynolds and the defendant Kan Kam Ching, for whom Mr. M. K. Lo appeared. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, the Captain Superintendent of Police, had conducted the complainant's case.

The case had resolved itself into a conflict of evidence as to actual language used.

The Magistrate said that, without going into the facts, he had decided to dismiss the summons on the ground that the evidence had not sufficiently substantiated the charge. In Stone's Justice Manual, at 6.1200, he found a dictum to the following effect:—

"There is really no law by which the offender can be summarily dealt with for mere insulting and gross language unaccompanied by threats."

There was a case of a rather similar kind on p.1199, Phillips v. Gateshead. A constable who had been dismissed from the force seized every opportunity of using insulting and injurious language about and towards the Chief Constable and was committed for six months in default of finding sureties to be of good behaviour. When the case came up in Common Pleas, Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice, held that a condition precedent was an oath by the applicant that he went in bodily fear. The applicant swore that he apprehended a breach of the peace by himself unless the defendant was bound over, but the converse was the condition necessary. The proceedings were ordered to be quashed.

The Magistrate remarked that the present case was rather similar to the one he had quoted. Mr. Wolfe had argued that a breach of the peace might have been occasioned by the Inspector losing his temper. That had been held not to be sufficient grounds for binding a person over for breach of the peace. He imagined that that applied also in this case. He dismissed the summons on that ground, without expressing any opinion on the facts.

MISSING DIAMOND RINGS.

AN ALLEGED PLOT.

A *mu-tai* was charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, yesterday morning, with the theft of two diamond rings, worth \$480, the property of her mistress, who lives in Praya East. An elderly woman was also charged with having received the stolen property.

Inspector Blackman said that about noon on Friday, the complainant missed the rings from her room. The girl first denied all knowledge of the rings, but afterward admitted, having taken them. She took the police to a house in Burrow Street where she pointed out the second defendant as the person to whom she had handed the rings. As second defendant denied the allegation, her effects were searched, but the detective found \$35 in notes in a rotten basket which she claimed. This was a suspicious circumstance in view of the fact that woman was employed as an amah at a wage of \$4 a month.

The girl, in evidence, said she met the second accused in the street on Thursday. The woman promised to take her to the country and adopt her as a daughter if she would steal her mistress's rings and hand them to her. The witness duly stole the rings and handed them to second accused—who told her to come another day when she would take her away.

Second accused: I did not see the rings.

The Magistrate: She says she gave them to you.

The woman: If she persists in the allegation, let her buy the candles, and I will visit ten temples with her. Then you shall know who is speaking the truth!

Both accused were remanded in police custody until to-day.



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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LEO CADJO L. LOPES e sua mulher
tendo partido para Swatow, despozem-se
por este meio das possesões de suas relações
oferecendo a todos o seu limitado préstimo em
Swatow. [1650]

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE

**A T 3.30 To-day an ADDRESS on CHILD
LABOUR** by Miss Pitts
At 6.15 a Meeting of the League of
Fellowship and Service.
Both meetings open to all. [1651]

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE

LECTURES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Monday, Oct. 25th.—
"THE KANTHAR GARDEN"
Monday, Nov. 7th.—
A Lantern Lecture—"THE SUN"
Monday, Nov. 14th.—
"GRASS LAWS—THEIR FORMATION AND
USE"
Friday, Nov. 25th.—
"EARLY MAN"
Monday, Nov. 28th.—
"ELEMENTS OF GARDENING"
Monday, Dec. 5th.—
A Lantern Lecture—"THE SOLAR SYSTEM"
Monday, Dec. 12th.—
"A GARDENING ESSAY"
[1652]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with
reference to the Special Resolution
passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General
Meetings of the above Company held on 15th
and 16th days of August, 1921, regarding the
division of the above Company's Share Capital
from shares of the denomination of \$50 each
into shares of the denomination of \$10 each
NEW CERTIFICATES relating to the above
are now ready and can be obtained, in exchange
for the written acknowledgments already issued
in respect of the old scrip, upon application to
the undersigned at the Company's Registered
Office in the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.
H. N. BEAUREFAIRE,
Secretary. [1653]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.**

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"**HESES**"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will lie at Consignee's risk and
subject to terms and conditions of storage at
Hoi's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after 24th Oct.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godown, where they will
be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays
between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon
within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st
Oct. will be subject to sale.
All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or before
the 14th Nov., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1921. [1654]

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"**NAMSANG**"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or
from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 28th Oct.,
will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages
are to be left in the Godown, where they
will be examined. Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10 days of arrival,
otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1921. [1655]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Messrs. WALTER FORD & Co. of Hong-
kong have ceased to be our agents for
LA BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
U. SPALINGER,
Attorney.
Canton, Oct. 21st, 1921. [1645]

FOR SALE BY TENDER

Newly built Reinforced Concrete Sea-going
Motor powered lighter.

Length... .. 70'
Breadth... .. 17'
Depth... .. 9'
Draft loaded... .. 8'
Deadweight Tonnage... .. 80 T.
Miller heavy duty Kerosene Motor 40/60 HP
and accessories can be obtained from
ESTABLISHMENTS BROSSARD MOPIN,
Kowloon Building, Tel. 2568.
and tenders to be sent under sealed cover to
the same address on or before November 6th
1921.

Tenders may be sent for lighter and motor
separately the latter being usually removed.
No obligation on this firm to accept any lower
tender than within a reasonable price.
L. GAIN,
Branch Manager

[1643]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a
GENERAL MEETING of Members
will be held in the Pavilion on TUESDAY,
25th October 1921, at 6.30 p.m. for the purpose
of authorizing the issue of Debentures under
the new Articles of Association.
By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, October 17th, 1921. [1616]

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE

NOTICE

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will
be held on TUESDAY, the 25th Octo-
ber, at 4.30 p.m. in the CHAMBER ROOM,
CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, 3
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, for the purpose
of nominating a Representative of the Chamber
to serve on the Legislative Council owing to the
resignation of the Hon. Mr. F. H. HONGKONG.
Notice in writing of the names of candidates
and of their proposer and seconders to be
lodged with the Secretary at least 48 hours
before the time appointed for the holding of the
General Meeting.

By Order,
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, October 18th, 1921. [1635]

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE
ASSOCIATION

REMINDER

**GENERAL MEETING TUESDAY, 25th
October, 1921, at 8.30 p.m., in Old
Chamber of Commerce Room City Hall.**
(Members only)
F. BEVINGTON,
Hon. Secretary.
[1640]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THEIR HALF YEARLY MEETING of the
Jockey Club will be held in the Jockey
Club Rooms Hongkong Club Annex, on
THURSDAY, 27th October, at 12 Noon. [1623]

THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES
1911-1921.THE HONGKONG & CANTON ICE
MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
STATUTORY MEETING of the above-
named Company will be held at 12 o'clock noon
on THURSDAY, November 10th, 1921, at the
Registered Office of the Company No. 2, Lower
Albert Road, Victoria, Hongkong.
BUSINESS.—
Consideration of the Statutory report.
By Order,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
[1641]

NOTICE

I the undersigned of No. 81, Wing Lok Street
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong hereby
give notice that in consequence of an agreement
with the Vendor, I have applied to the Board of
Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Ship-
ping Act, 1894 in respect of the ship "SUI-
SANG" of London, official number 165722 of
gross tonnage 2790 tons register tonnage 1778
tons, heretofore owned by the Indo-China
Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. for permission to
change her name to "S.S. 'APCEY'" and to
have her registered in the new name at the Port
of Hongkong as owned by THE LAI HING
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Any objections to the proposed change of
name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping
at Hongkong within seven days from the
appearance of this advertisement.
Dated at Hongkong this 18th day of Octo-
ber, 1921.

LI KOON CHUN,
Managing Director
of Lai Hing S.S. Co., Ltd.
[1627]

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

CREDIT NATIONAL.

Issue of Bonds Frs. 500.

Interest 6%, free from income tax.

Price Frs. 498.50 net.

Interest payable every 6 months from

1st May, 1922.

Reimbursement by 4 yearly drawings

Comprising 7,200 prizes amounting to

Fr. 13,000,000.

Subscription closing on the 10th November.

For subscription apply to—

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
[1609]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

FROZEN FISH

FROM THE SCOTTISH

FISHERIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

Fillet Haddock... .. 70 cts. per lb.

Finnan... .. 60

Kippers... .. 60

Red Herrings... .. 25

**THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.**
[163]

WANTED

**By an Import and Export Firm, a YOUNG
CHINESE with knowledge of English
and French.**
Apply Box No. 1631
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1631]

INTIMATIONS

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
intends to apply to the Legislative Council of
Hongkong for a Bill to extend for a further
period the powers granted by the Mercantile
Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, to the
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, to make
issue, re-issue and circulate notes in the Colony.
A Copy of the proposed Bill is published
below.
Dated this 14th day of October, 1921.
**THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.**

A BILL
INTITLED

An Ordinance to extend for a
further period the powers granted
by the Mercantile Bank Note
Issue Ordinance, 1911, to the
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.
to make, issue, re-issue and
circulate notes in the Colony.
Be it enacted by the Governor
of Hongkong, with the advice and
consent of the Legislative Council
thereof as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited
as the Mercantile Bank Note Issue
Ordinance, 1921, and shall be read
and construed as one with the
Mercantile Bank Note Issue
Ordinances 1911 and 1913, and the
said Ordinances and this Ordinance
may be cited together as the Mer-
cantile Bank Note Issue Ordina-
nces, 1911 to 1921.

2. Notwithstanding anything
contained in section 7 of the Mer-
cantile Bank Note Issue Ordina-
nce, 1911, relating to the termina-
tion by effluxion of time of the
powers granted to the company by
that Ordinance, but subject in all
other respects whatsoever to the
provisions of the Mercantile Bank
Note Issue Ordinance, 1911 and
1913, it shall be lawful for the
company to make, issue, re-issue
and circulate notes until and
including the 31st day of August
1922, after which date the company
shall cease to issue or re-issue notes
but shall redeem any notes which it
shall have previously issued or re-
issued.

3. Nothing in this Ordinance
shall affect or be deemed to affect
the rights of HIS MAJESTY THE
King His heirs and successors or
the rights of any body politic or
corporate or of any other person
except such as are mentioned in this
Ordinance and those claiming by,
from or under them.

Objects and Reasons.
The Mercantile Bank Note Issue
Ordinance, 1911, Ordinance No. 85
of 1911, empowered the Mercantile
Bank of India, Limited, to make,
issue, re-issue and circulate bank
notes. This power was limited to
a period of 10 years from the com-
mencement of the Ordinance. It
is now considered desirable to
extend this period which expires on
the 28th December, 1921. [1635]

PREPAID "WANTED"
ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for
**Boxes CK, KX, LM, LN, LE, LT, LU,
LW, MA, ME, MZ, NE, A**

LOST—A Brown and white **POINTER**
Dog, answers to the name of "PAINCE".
Will the finder kindly return to 53 Conduit
Road. [132]

WANTED—Now or in near future a
HOUSE with Grounds, Middle levels or
the Peak, preferably near Motor Road or
Tram Station. Rent of little consideration if
house suitable. Apply Box No. N.K., care of
Daily Press Office. [130]

LADY STENOGRAPHER recently
arrived from England DESIRES POSI-
TION. Six years' experience, excellent
credentials. Box No. NL, care of Daily Press
Office. [131]

FOR SALE—Model 4 OVERLAND CAR.
4/5 seater—run about 3,500 miles mostly
in England. Owner driven only. Reasonable
offer considered as owner leaving Colony. Apply
Box No. N.J., care of Daily Press Office. [129]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yuenmi
For particulars apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO., LTD.** [1146]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near
Competition Dock. Large open com-
pound in front suitable for the storage of
Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot;
approach either from land or water side.
For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1224]

TO LET.

4 LARGE BRIGHT BARRY OFFICES
generally located.
Box No. 1143.
Care of Daily Press Office. [1557]

TO LET.

ONE OFFICE in No. 4, Queen's Road
Central to let.
For particulars apply to—
BANK OF CHINA. [1635]

INTIMATION

PREPARATIONS

FOR

INVALIDS.

BENGER'S FOOD,

small & large

SAVORY & MOORE'S FOOD,

small & large

GLAXO,

(Milk Food for Babies &

Invalids).

MALTED MILK,

Horlick's Nestle's and

Borden's.

SANATOGEN.

VALENTINE'S MEAT JUICE.

WINCARNIS, COLEMAN'S,

small & large.

VIBRONA.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

PHONE No. 18.

BIRTHS.

BIBERG—At the Maternity Hospital,
Singapore, on October 13th, to Capt.
and Mrs. F. A. BIBERG, a daughter.
DEAKE—At 107, Dixwell Road, Shang-
hai, on October 19th, to Mr. and
Mrs. DARELL DEAKE, a son.
OAKSHOTT—At Singapore, on October
14th, BEATRICE CATHERINE, wife of E.
J. OAKSHOTT, of a son (stillborn).

MARRIAGE.

BREMER-LIDDELL—At Shanghai, on
October 19th, STEWART BRUCE MACDONALD
BREMER, only son of the late Alan
Seton Bremner, and Mrs. Bremner,
of Shanghai and Cookham, Berkshire,
to MARION EDITH LIDDELL, second
daughter of the late John Liddell,
and Mrs. Liddell, of Shanghai.

DEATH.

OAKSHOTT—At Singapore, on October
14th, BEATRICE CATHERINE, beloved
wife of E. J. OAKSHOTT, of the
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank,
Singapore.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25TH, 1921.

THE YANGTZE WARFARE.

While Northern papers speak of the
retreat of the Szechuanese before the
advancing troops of General Wu Pei-fu,
the news in Canton is of a Szechuan
Army "ready to drive out Wu Pei-fu."
Drive him from where? General Wu
Pei-fu has driven the Szechuanese out
of Hupeh, but apparently has had no in-
tention of pursuing them over the borders
into their own province. It is difficult
to reconcile the reports. Our Canton
contemporary considers that "with the
Fengtien troops cutting at his back and
the Szechuan and South-Western forces
pressing on his front the last day of
Wu Pei-fu is near at hand." This
thought certainly accords with the wish
of the Southern party; but if the reports
published in the Northern papers bear
any approximation to the truth when
they describe the situation in the area
of Hupeh, the suggestion that the downfall
of General Wu is imminent must be
accepted with reserve. These accounts
show at all events that he has proved
victorious in the strife so far, but

whether the combined attack which the
Southern Forces are contemplating will
prove too much for him, remains to be
seen. Meanwhile, as Reuters's correspondent
at Ichang recently wrote, "this cam-
paign is costing a lot of money, and the
question is who is to meet the ex-
penditure?" The public pays, always.
Perhaps in the long run "the side
with the most silver bullets"
will win. General Wu Pei-fu in this
respect appears to be considerably
embarrassed. Reuters's correspondent at
Ichang writes: "It is known that
General Wu Pei-fu has made the local
Chamber of Commerce responsible for
finding sufficient rice and flour to feed
his men; whether he will pay them for
it is another matter. He has also ap-
proached them for a loan of \$50,000 (in
spite of the fact that the town was
looted twice, and no business has been
done since the second looting). They
have replied that there is not that
amount of money to be had in the town,
and they have made an offer to pay him
from some funds they have lying at
Hankow. These funds are the sum of 800
taio which was paid to the merchants
to recoup them after their losses in the
last looting. It was too ridiculously
small to do anything of the kind, and
now the indemnity paid by WANG CHAN-
YUAN is being lent (?) to General Wu
Pei-fu for military purposes!" It seems
a precarious basis on which to be
conducting a big campaign. But is the
other side in any better position in
this respect? Apparently it is. We
see it reported that Dr. SUN YAT-
SEN expects to have a military fund
of ten million dollars for the purpose
of the Southern expedition. Accord-
ing to one of the Chinese news agencies
this money is to be obtained from foreign
loans, from the new taxation on wines
and tobacco, and from contributions to
the war chest by Chinese supporters of
the South residing abroad. Adequate
arrangements, it is said, have been made
to provide the Southern forces with the
arms and ammunition necessary to ensure
the achievement of the objects which
the expedition will have immediately
in view. The reports speak of this object
as "the subjugation of the North," but
we imagine that such a large order will
not be immediately attempted. The
Southern Party will have achieved all
it can reasonably aspire to gain if it
makes the South-Western Federation a
reality and releases from the grip of the
Northern Party all the provinces south
and west of the Yangtze River. Whether
this would bring peace and concord in
China any the nearer is very doubtful.

MISS PITTS is announced to deliver

address at the Helena May Institute

this evening on the subject of Child

Labour.

A number of lectures to be given at

the Helena May Institute during the

seven weeks are announced among to-day's

advertisements.

The local licensing sessions are ad-

vised for Friday, November 4th. A

number of applicants for licences ap-

pear among to-day's advertisements.

The St. Albans, with Viscount North-

cliffe on board, is expected to reach

this afternoon about 3.30. It is un-

derstood that Lord Northcliffe will not

stand in the Colony, even during the

period that the ship remains in harbor.

Eighty-five thousand pesos have been

contributed by Chinese in the Philippine

Islands to assist the Canton Government

forces, according to Colonel M. C. Chen, re-

presentative of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has

been touring the Philippine Islands re-

cently.

It is stated in the Shanghai Cham-

ber of Commerce Journal that the Chi-

nese Government is taking steps to ascer-

tain the amount of claims that have been

put forward for losses sustained by

British subjects owing to the civil war

at the following places: Nanking, Ha-

kow, Changsha, Ichang, Chungking,

Chengtu, Yunnan and Tientsin.

The report of the Salt Administration

for the months of May, June, July and

August, shows a drop in receipts of

approximately \$25,000,000 as compared

with the corresponding period of 1920.

The returns for the four-month period

last year were \$75,000,000; this year the

are \$50,000,000. How big a part the

militarists played in this showing

through retention of the money, only the

militarists themselves know.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has

had under consideration the proposal of

the Telephone Company to increase its

ordinary share capital from one million

taels to two million taels, and having

regard to the fact that this additional

capital is considered necessary for the

Company to proceed with the necessary

extension and development of their

undertaking, it has decided to support

the proposal and to underwrite on the

Council's behalf the proportion of new

shares proposed to be allocated under

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE. INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SEIRA EL AGOIA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at OALOUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE. ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

a.s. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 19th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

a.s. "CITY OF DELHI" ... 15th Nov. London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow

PASSENGER SERVICE.

a.s. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 10th Feb. London, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Subject to change without notice

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

Reiss & Co. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.
AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

a.s. "CITY OF ADELAIDE" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st Nov.
a.s. "TYDEUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Nov.
a.s. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th Nov.
a.s. "KATSUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec.

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT SAILING DATE

[SHANGHAI ... "COMMANDANT DORISE" On or about 1st Nov.
(cargo-boat)

SHANGHAI KURE & YOKOHAMA ... "AMAZON" 11,000 ... On or about 6th Nov.

MARSEILLES via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUEZ & PORT SAID ... "CORDILLERE" 11,000 ... On or about 30th Oct.
"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000 ... On or about 6th Nov.
* Omit Haiphong and Penang.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. HODENFUSER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occurring 7 to 10 Days).

HAICHONG ... Capt. E. Walker TUESDAY, Oct. 25th, at 2 p.m.
BALOONG ... Capt. W. Cooper FRIDAY, Oct. 28th, at 2 p.m.
HAICHONG ... Capt. W. O. Farnmore TUESDAY, Nov. 1st, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

P. & O. - British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	13th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LABORE"	5,500	29th Nov.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"DUMRE"	6,700	10th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUMRE"	5,200	20th Dec.	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	14th Nov.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	15th Dec.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	28th Oct.	Yokohama direct.
"NYANZA"	7,000	27th Oct.	Shanghai and Japan.
"LABORE"	5,200	5th Nov.	Shanghai and Kobe.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. a.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON sailing at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.M. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly (direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DUREAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Sunday, 18th Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"MALAY MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Tuesday, 8th Nov.

DELHI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE, stopping at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" ... Friday, 4th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"SHUNKO MARU" ... Monday, 14th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 28th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Saturday, 26th Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BOHEU MARU" ... Thursday, 27th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building. [50]

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN" 31st Oct. 4th Nov.

RAILWAY SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For F. & B. and rates apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTT"	On 25th Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZE HUIEN"	On 25th Oct. Noon.
NEWCHANG & TIENTSIN	"HUNAN"	On 25th Oct. 10 A.M.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 27th Oct. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 28th Oct. Noon.
HONG KONG & HONG KONG	"KAI FONG"	On 28th Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, SWATOW & S'PORE	"LINAN"	On 29th Oct. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SEANSI"	On 30th Oct. D'light.
WUHAIR, CHANG & TIENTSIN	"HUIOHOW"	On 31st Oct. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 1st Nov. Noon.
MANILA, OBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 2nd Nov. 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidskips Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Europe and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

"WENATCHEE" ... To MANILA ... Nov. 8th.
sailed ... arrived ...
"WENATCHEE" ... Nov. 19th ... Dec. 9th.

S.S. "COAXET" ... For PORTLAND DIRECT ... Oct. 23th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th.

S.S. "ABERCOSS" ... Dec. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overseas (Common points).
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

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Telephone 2477 & 2475. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

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OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

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PASSENGER OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama

S.S. "WEST IVIS" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

TELEPHONE 2477 & 2475 AGENTS 5th Floor, Union Building. [178]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

S.S. "GALLO PRINCE" (via Suez) Oct. 24th.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS, (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone 215.
Telegrams "Furprince." [16]

